FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CARTAGENA AGREEMENT COMMISSION MEETING IN LIMA

PY211440Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text] The agenda of the 24th session of the Cartagena Agreement commission, which is now being held in Lima, Peru, has been made known by the Planning and Coordination Ministry. Willy Vargas, integration secretary general, explained in advance to the economy and planning council the subjects which are being studied at the present meeting in Lima. The ministry also published the subjects, which are the following: a protocol to change the agreement on the petrochemical program; the chemical program; the light industry program; and a proposal regarding common customs tariffs. The 24th session is also studying special origin rules, the communication media council, the planned vehicle industry interchange, agriculture and livestock policy, and the report on negotiations with Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

ANDEAN PACT STATES AGREE ON SUBREGIONAL PROGRAMS

PA221210Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0240 GMT 22 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 21 Apr (EFE)--The Andean Pact member countries reached an agreement today to extend the deadlines and commitments established for several joint subregional programs.

Plenipotentiary representatives of the Bolivian, Colombian, Ecuadorean, Peruvian and Venezuelan governments signed in the city of Arequipa, 1,000 km south of Lima, an additional agreement in connection with the Cartagena Agreement. The so-called "Arequipa protocol" contains guidelines which make the operating mechanisms of the Andean integration process begun in 1969 more flexible. This important document mainly determines new deadlines for the beginning or completing of tariff related procedures. It also sets new deadlines for for the liberation [as received] of trade, industrial programming and the adoption of common foreign tariffs. It also considered giving preferential treatment to Bolivia and Ecuador, the two Andean countries considered to have the lowest level of economic development within the Cartegena Agreement.

Latin American integration experts recently warned about a collapse of the Andean group if the short deadlines and the ambitious goals for industrial programming which had been set were not extended or postponed using more realistic criteria. In 1977 the Andean Pact overcame the differences created by the automotive program. However, there is still pending coordination among the five Andean countries of the decisive metal-mechanic and petrochemical programs. The main problem for subregional integration still results from the fact that the Andean group is made up of a heterogenous group of countries in regard to their economic development.

VENEZUELA TO HOST MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON DRUGS

PA220354Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[Excerpt] Representatives of 21 countries will meet on Monday in Caraballeda in the framework of the fourth conference of Spanish, Portuguese-American [Luso-Americano] and Philippine Justice ministers. The main topic of the conference will be the adoption of a project for the application of a uniform civil registry. The agenda also includes the preparation of joint measures and procedures to fight the illegal trafficking of drugs and narcotics. The conference will be presided over by Venezuelan Justice Minister Juan Martin Echeverria. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Cuba will be some of the countries represented at this conference, which will be held at the Melia Caribe Hotel.

PRESIDENT TO PROCLAIM T[illegible] BRINGS CLOSING OF PAPERS

O[illegible]ION Names Videla

PY211527Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1208 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr--The morning newspaper LA OPINION announced today that army commanders will proclaim Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla president of Argentina for a new term today. This newspaper, intervened by the government, indicated that the resolution will be taken this morning by the major generals who will meet here with Videla.

The report added that this army resolution will be endorsed by the commanders of the navy and the air force, Adm Emilio Massera and Gen Orlando Ramon Agosti, when the military junta meets next Thursday, 28 April. According to LA OPINION, the major generals' decision will be endorsed by the plenum of all generals next Monday.

Meeting Held

PY221800Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1708 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr--The meeting of the top army commands, presided over by the commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, ended at 1350. No official report has been released regarding the result of the meeting. Those attending participated in a working luncheon at shortly after 1409 [as received].

Communique Issued

PY110025Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1930 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text of communique issued by army command on 21 April]

[Text] A meeting of commanding generals began at 0900 this morning in the Libertador Building, the army command headquarters. The meeting included participation of the chief of the general staff, the director of military industries, army corps commanders, military institutes' commanders, the ministers of planning and of the interior and the director general of the border police.

The meeting was initially presided over by the commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla. During the meeting they discussed specific issues and matters related to the development of the national reorganization plan.

A lunch was held at the end of the meeting, during which the participants continued to exchange opinions. Another meeting with the participation of all active generals in the command and professional corps will be held on the afternoon of Monday, 24 April.

LA OPINION Ordered Closed

PY212235Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2139 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr--The executive branch has issued Decree No 936 through which it prohibits for 3 days, as of tomorrow, the distribution, sale and circulation throughout the entire national territory of the newspaper LA OPINION, published by Olta Editorial.

Furthermore, it was ordered that the federal police should begin confiscating the issues of edition No 2,088, which was published today.

The preamble of the decree states that from the analysis of an article published on page 1, entitled "Definitions in the Army," it is evident that the publication of this article is a rash action regarding the unilateral decisions of an institution [the army] which because of the important nature of the issue, [the naming of Videla for another term as president] is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the military junta; moreover, the army has never claimed to have this prerogative.

It is also noted that although such distorted reports will not undermine the unity of the institutions responsible for the leadership of the national reorganization process, these actions clearly indicate the publication of baseless reports which introduce detrimental elements to the tranquillity and trust of the people.

Prohibition of CRONICA

PY220217Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2225 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr--The executive branch today prohibited the distribution, sale and circulation throughout the entire national territory of edition No 4,857 of the newspaper CRONICA, which is published in this capital, and has ordered the daily to close for 3 days as of today.

Decree No 937 stipulates that the above measure will not preclude whatever administrative functions may be required by this newspaper.

The preamble of the decree indicates that it is the inalienable duty of the executive to preserve at all times the political and social conditions which guarantee a harmonious and respectful relationship between leaders and people as the basic element for order and public trust, preventing all activities which could disrupt this relationship.

The decree also indicates that in its fifth edition of today, on pages 1, 10 and 11, the newspaper CRONICA published two articles of analysis which show an attempt at disseminating a report which, under the guise of a leak, is in fact a rash statement about unilateral decisions made by an institution, decisions which, because of their significance, pertain exclusively to the military junta. Moreover, the institution in question has never claimed to have this prerogative.

It is noted that although such distorted reports will not undermine the unity of the institutions responsible for leadership of the national reorganization process, these actions clearly indicate publication of baseless reports which introduce elements detrimental to the tranquillity and trust of the people.

It is finally stated that according to the laws approved by the Supreme Court of Justice, the closing and confiscation of publications are within the powers of the executive, in accordance with Article 23 of the constitution.

CRONICA Edition Seized

FY212155Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 21 Apr 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr--This afternoon police personnel seized the fifth edition of the newspaper CRONICA which was on sale at the stands.

The operation took place in the downtown area without any major display of force, although it was noticed by passerbys. This awakened the interest of people who tried to find out the reasons for the measure.

Papers To Reopen

FY220245Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 21 Apr 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr--With reference to the closing of the dailies LA OPINION and CRONICA ordered today by the national executive branch, the Public Information Secretariat stated that the restriction leveled on the two newspapers is effective as of today; therefore, they will be able to resume normal activities as of Monday, 24 April. The above-mentioned punishment is explained in Decrees 936 and 937 respectively, issued today.

FOREIGN MINISTER MONTES RETURNS, DISCUSSES BOLIVIAN VISIT

FY212345Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2135 GMT 21 Apr 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr--Argentine Foreign Minister Antonio Montes stated here today upon his return from La Paz that Argentina believes that Bolivia's demand for a sea outlet to the Pacific through a sovereign corridor is just.

Upon being interviewed at the Jorge Newberry metropolitan airport, Montes stated that Argentina's acknowledgement of the justness of this demand is stated clearly in a joint declaration which will be released in the next few hours giving the conclusions at which he had arrived with his Bolivian counterpart Oscar Adriazola.

NEW CHILEAN ENVOY VOICES HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT

FY220317Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1940 GMT 21 Apr 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr--The new Chilean ambassador to Argentina, Sergio Onofre Jarpa, stated here today upon his arrival in the country that he expects the positions of the two countries toward the southern border conflict to be "fully clarified" once the second joint Argentine-Chilean commission starts working.

In his statement made at Ezeiza International Airport, Jarpa expressed his hope that "there will be an agreement on viewpoints which could later allow us to reach a final solution" to the dispute.

The diplomat, who before coming to Argentina had held the post of Chilean ambassador to Colombia, conveyed a "message of friendship and fraternity to all Argentines," on special instructions from Gen Augusto Pinochet.

Jarpa, who is former president of the banned National Party, stated that conflicts between nations do not worry him "as long as there is good will and a desire to find solutions."

He added: "I believe that the two governments are honestly engaged in finding a solution which will be acceptable and positive for the two countries."

The Chilean ambassador, who will present his credentials to president Videla within the next few days, stated that the most serious danger which Latin America is facing now "is not the conflicts we may have among ourselves, because we will always be able to solve them, but the fact that if we fail to achieve unity we will have lost our hope and our place in the world to the advantage of the superpowers."

He stated: "I believe that the time has come for all Latin Americans to make a joint effort toward unity, to support each other and to be able to have some say in international politics. On the basis of its productive potential, its cultural and social development, and its geographic location, Latin America should have a more important position in world politics than it now has."

With reference to the political situation of his country and recent government measures, especially those related to the lifting of certain security measures, the diplomat stated that the steps taken by General Pinochet's government "are the result of the current stability and tranquillity prevailing in Chile."

He emphasized that "the state of siege would not have been lifted, nor would amnesty have been decreed, had it been true that my country was going through a period of violence and permanent repression."

According to the ambassador, recent government measures "show that there is tranquillity and stability and that the people are engaged in their tasks, without there being either subversion or clashes."

Regarding foreign policy, Onofre Jara expressed his belief that Chile's desire to maintain the best possible coordination, cooperation and harmony with all countries of the world, especially with its neighbors, has not changed.

RADICAL CIVIC UNION LEADERS ARRESTED, RELEASED

PA232132Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1843 GMT 23 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Apr (AFP)- Carlos Perette and Antonio Troccoli, political leaders of Argentine radicalism, were released from jail early this afternoon, according to police sources. Both politicians were arrested by the federal police early today for signing a document against the military government, according to Ricardo Balbin, leader of the Radical Civic Union.

NEW ARREST, RELEASE FIGURES REPORTED BY INTERIOR MINISTRY

PY220207Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2323 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr--The Interior Ministry reported that 41 persons were released from detention at the disposition of the executive branch between 14 April and today, while 5 persons were arrested and 1 was expelled from the country. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2314 GMT 21 Apr 78 reports that the Interior Ministry tonight published a list of 27 persons detained at the disposition of the executive branch and who were in penal institutions in the country's interior on 18 April.]

BANZER BLAMES 1974 COCHABAMBA 'MASSACRE' ON FOREIGNERS

PY211406Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text] President Hugo Banzer Suarez has accused foreign activists of having been responsible for the massacre at Tolata in the Coahabamba Valley. He said that he had photographs which support his accusation.

This was said in a speech which the president made yesterday afternoon to a peasant rally in the plaza of the town of Cliza in support of the policy of the armed forces government and of Gen Juan Pereda Asbun's candidacy for president.

This was the first time since the events in the Cochabamba Valley at the beginning of 1974 that General Banzer had referred to this subject. The cause of the incident was the price increase for staples which was ordered at that time. Because of opposition and the blocking of roads in the valley, army troops entered the zone and occupied it. According to officials, 13 people were killed, but the Justice and Peace Commission reported that the victims numbered about 100.

General Banzer expressed satisfaction that several projects had been completed for the benefit of the community, and also expressed his thanks for the spontaneous demonstration of gratitude from his people only a short time before the end of his term in office.

Speaking of his concept of nationalism, Banzer said that it is basically one of order, peace and work, referring at this point to many projects carried out during his government which have had positive results, such as schools, health centers, dams, water tanks, etc. A government which does not do these things is anything but nationalist, President Banzer asserted.

JOINT DECLARATION ISSUED AT CONCLUSION OF MONTES' VISIT

PY211836Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1721 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 21 Apr--Bolivia and Argentina, in a joint declaration signed here today, extended mutual support to each other regarding the territorial problems they are experiencing: the Bolivian maritime aspiration and the Argentine Beagle Channel and Malvinas conflicts.

The outstanding points of the joint declaration are:

"The two foreign ministers reaffirmed the profound integrationist dedication of the two countries, convinced that the strengthening of Latin American integration will permit balanced and harmonious development of the countries of the region."

In the document, the two foreign ministers ratified "their governments' permanent support for dialog as the only valid instrument for finding historic solutions" and indicated that "good faith is the necessary requirement to guarantee the sucess of dialog and harmonious development of relations between states."

They condemned "violence in all its forms" and emphasized that "in order to effectively enforce human rights and individual freedom it is necessary to take a strong stand against international terrorism."

They also stated the belief that "political acts and measures which obstruct and delay the economic and social development of nations violate man's right to live in peace and security."

They stated: "The economic decisions of countries must not create distortions or contribute to instability in the prices of basic export products, since this instability distorts the principles of the new international economic order."

With regard to the Bolivian landlocked situation, the communique states:

"The Bolivian foreign minister explained to his Argentine counterpart the process of negotiations aimed at overcoming the landlocked situation which was imposed on his country, through a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean within the framework of a shared plan for peace, integration and development in the area."

It added that the foreign minister put "special emphasis on explaining the obstacles encountered during the bilateral negotiations which, despite Bolivian efforts, were prevented from becoming the success for which the dialog was reinitiated with such high hopes."

The declaration added: "The Argentine foreign minister ratified once more the firm and decisive support of his government for the just Bolivian aspiration of obtaining a sovereign outlet to the Pacific."

The document noted: "In order to overcome the landlocked situation affecting Bolivia, which limits its overall development capacity, the foreign minister reiterated his government's decision to help Bolivia maintain and improve its natural links with the Atlantic through Argentine territory."

"The Argentine foreign minister indicated Argentina's undeniable jurisdiction over the South Atlantic. And he also reaffirmed his country's right to exercise sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands in accordance with the legal principles and historical rights which support it."

The declaration adds: "The Bolivian foreign minister, ratifying the principles which his country maintains regarding territorial integrity and preserving the geographical heritage of the American nations, indicated the acknowledgment and support of his government for the claims which are being defended by the sister Argentine Republic."

Regarding binational integration, the two countries "believe in the promising functioning of the Joint Andean-Argentine commission as a means of achieving cooperation."

They also "agreed to assign special importance to the development of physical integration projects between the two countries, especially railroad and road infrastructures, emphasizing plans for a highway between Padcaya and Bermejo and for continuing the railroad projects which are already underway."

The joint declaration also places emphasis on the bilateral railroad agreements signed in Buenos Aires on 12 April 1978. Regarding this matter, the declaration emphasizes:

"Regarding the common river basins they indicated the advantage of coordinated action to achieve effective international cooperation.

"In all cases, there must be no prejudice or limits against any state which is interested in [illegible] which belongs to it as a riparian state."

The declaration indicates the advantage of laying another railroad between Oran (Argentina) and Bermejo (Bolivia) and of better use of the Grande, Bermejo and Pilcomayo rivers.

The Ballivan-Villa Montes agricultural industry project is also considered a priority in the document.

Finally, the declaration indicates that Bolivian sales to Argentina of hydrocarbons and recent agreements concerning technological exchange in the nuclear energy sector are "for peaceful purposes."

Montes Holds Press Conference

PY220259Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2022 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 21 Apr--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes said here today that he was "relatively optimistic" about the conversations which his country is holding with Chile regarding the Beagle dispute.

Montes held a press conference at the hotel where he was staying in La Paz 2 hours before his departure for Buenos Aires, after a 48-hour official visit to Bolivia.

Montes explained that the second round of negotiations will start in 2 weeks and that "the new joint commission has 6 months to submit its report." He noted that "we are calmer now."

He noted: "There is no leadership in Latin America, and we cannot talk about a Brasilia-Santiago axis or of a Buenos Aires-La Paz-Lima axis." He added that "there is just closer friendship between some Latin American countries."

Asked about an eventual international isolation of Chile, Montes noted that the objective of his trips to Quito, Lima and La Paz was to strengthen the friendly relations with these countries and with their governments. He noted that his trips lacked other objectives.

He noted "Argentina is heading toward democracy, but a strong democracy without dictatorial remnants." He added that "this objective will be achieved when present government plans have concluded."

He noted that "Argentina will not negotiate with Montoneros because we cannot negotiate with agents of international terrorism."

Montes added that his government "supports Bolivia in international forums for the achievement of its genuine maritime aspirations." He added: "But we cannot pass judgment on Bolivia's diplomacy in this regard."

He further noted that "trade between our two nations in 1977 was $220 million and the balance of payments favored Bolivia by about $30 million." He added: "We will not strive for an equilibrium in the balance of payments but rather for an increase in trade between our two nations."

After stating that "Argentina fully supports the Andean Pact," he noted that his country is "undertaking extensive cooperation."

Montes stated: "We strive for the Latin American unity which we all aspire to on the basis of greater economic, commercial and cultural ties between our nations, within our traditional theory of respect for the self-determination of countries." He concluded: "We aspire for all nations to respect the territorial integration of our nations. Argentina has always stated its permanent will to negotiate and hold dialog to solve all international problems."

MINISTER DISCUSSES ENERGY INDUSTRY ISSUES

PY191515Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Luis Cordero (Montellanos) has stated that any measure to change hydrocarbons prices [as heard] in the country would be unsuitable and would hurt the popular sectors. He said that his ministry has no official knowledge so far of any proposals made by public transport representatives. The energy minister was asked by newsmen for his opinion regarding the request made by public transport for a 100-percent increase in their rates. He said:

[begin Cordero recording] Well, if we take into account the economy of the people, I think such a measure would not be suitable from any point of view. We know that we have succeeded in maintaining some stability of purchasing power by freezing prices and salaries, and such a measure would hurt the economy of the people. [end recording]

Any changes in the rates approved by the government would undoubtedly attack the popular economy, the minister said. He explained that in many cases the present hydrocarbons prices are artificial and that production costs are not related to them in any way, which causes very great harm to Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB].

[begin Cordero recording] Regarding YPFB we have seen that its difficult financial situation is largely caused by the fuel prices for domestic consumption, which are much lower than they should be, and it would greatly help YPFB if they were increased. We are, however, studying some other measures which may not have the same effect, but would at least improve the situation somewhat for the enterprise. As I have said several times, we are continuing to study how to solve the problems, perhaps through a modification of the taxing methods applied to YPFB. [end recording]

He said that specific plans are being sought to overcome the present difficulties of the state enterprise, particularly in the field of production.

When asked about the crisis announced by a Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] official, he said:

[begin Cordero recording] We have an urgent need to intensify our exploration to discover new oilfields. We are also trying to change our policy of fuel use, trying to shift consumption to gas, because we have been convinced by studies that we have very large potential gas reserves. The policy of the ministry is therefore to recommend that more gas be consumed than liquid fuels. [end recording]

PINOCHET DENIES FOREIGN PRESSURE ON DECISIONS

PY212058Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has categorically stated that the government did not receive any foreign pressure to adopt its recent measures. The president made this statement during a breakfast meeting this morning with the newsmen accoredited to government house.

During the meeting, the president discussed several issues of naticnal and international interest, and he honestly and frankly answered all the journalists' questions, including those about rumors.

Regarding whether the government had received any foreign pressure to adopt recent internal measures, the president affirmed that he had not received any pressure and that he would not accept it anyhow.

He indicated that the change of cabinet to include civilians was planned at the beginning of the year and had been postponed because of a number of priority government issues. He added that the decision to end the state of siege, lift the curfew and grant general amnesty had also been studied and decided on at that time.

He stated that he has never made deals with politicians, nor will he ever deal with them in order to lead the country. He affirmed that the action of the government will continue as planned, and he emphasized that all the members of the government junta are in agreement on the guidelines which he himself set for the new institutionalization. He also reasserted the strong unity of the armed and security forces and of the members of the government junta.

Regarding a recent visit to Chile by U.S. Ambassador Edward Mezvinsky, who heads the human rights group, the president stated that during their talks it was established that the human rights working group can come to Chile, provided it follows the specific rules of the game established by the Chilean Government.

President Pinochet concluded by reporting that he had appointed former Foreign Minister Vice Adm Patricio Carvajal as his representative to the Chilean maritime enterprise. Later, in agreement with what Carvajal himself has proposed, he will be appointed to another government position.

Regarding the position which former Defense Minister Gen Hermann Brady will hold, the president declined a statement. As already reported General Brady is now serving as adviser on national defense matters for the presidency and as government adviser at the State Insurance Institute.

ALL UNDER SECRETARIES CONFIRMED BY PINOCHET

PY221347Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 22 Apr 78 PY

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has confirmed all state under secretaries in their posts. The report was published by Mario Rios, general government under secretary. The under secretaries had put their posts at the disposal of the president after the resignation of the cabinet, which has been restructured.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON AMNESTY

PY212201Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text of communique issued by Social Communications Directorate]

[Text] In view of the doubts which have arisen among the public concerning the return to the country of persons who were either expelled or deported, who abandoned the country to avoid legal action or who alienated themselves without reason, it is made clear that the amnesty decree does not introduce changes to this situation and that their return to the country should conform to the dispositions included in Decree Law No 81. These persons should present a petition which will be considered on an individual basis by the Interior Ministry, which will then determine its acceptance or rejection on the basis of the advisability of the petitioner's stay in the country in order to maintain the peace and social tranquillity which now predominate. The amnesty law does not in any way change this procedure, which remains in full force.

Request Made to Press

PY220233Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Gen Rene Vidal, minister secretary general of government, asked the communications media to avoid all publicity concerning the identification of those benefiting from the amnesty law, so that they would be able to fully reincorporate themselves into society. Minister Vidal made his request during the following statements:

[begin Vidal recording] The executive branch has ordered an amnesty decree which is designed to reunite the country. This measure has been well received by the nation's citizens, who have understood its Christian and humanitarian inspiration. I am sure that the press and all the social communications media will support this patriotic move toward reconciliation. The media can substantially contribute to this cause by refraining from reporting those events which, by provoking public curiosity, alter the pacifying effects of the measure. For this reason, the minister secretary general of government invites social communications media to avoid all publicity concerning names, cases, situations and any other circumstances which could lead to the identification of persons benefiting from the amnesty decree, so that pardon and forgiveness will definitely set minds at rest and extinguish hate and resentment. In this way, those who have benefited from the amnesty measure will be able to fully reincorporate themselves into society without the burden of their past deeds. I make this request in the belief that respect for the government is not lessened by the fact that there is freedom of expression in the country. Thank you very much. [end recording]

General Vidal made these statements to the press after the ceremony during which the new national youth secretary, (Nelson Berto Prieto), was sworn in. This ceremony took place at midday at the office of the minister secretary general of government.

COURT SENTENCES, RELEASES EIGHT LEFTISTS

PY221448Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0128 GMT 22 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Temuco, Chile, 21 Apr--It was reported here that a military court has released eight Chilean leftists after sentencing them to 541 days in prison for distrubing internal order.

It was said here that the leftists, militants of illegal local communist youth organizations, were apprehended distributing subversive literature in October 1977.

The military court in Temuco, 676 km south of Santiago, met today for the last time to reach the decision. According to the military court, the eight leftists were released on bail last October.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS FOR AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA

PY211300Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Apr--New Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillas expressed his desire today to reach an understanding with Argentina regarding the southern border conflict. Cubillos, who replaced Vice Adm Patricio Carvajal, made this statement after being sworn in as foreign minister in President Augusto Pinochet's new civilian cabinet. Referring to relations with Argentina, he said that "there is a process of talks and negotiations going on, which I will continue, and I expect to put all my good will into it."

Cubillos added: "My desire is to reach a good understanding because of the great affection I feel for the Argentine nation, which I know very well."

Discusses Foreign Policy

PY220332Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0230 GMT 22 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, 21 Apr--Hernan Cubillos, the new Chilean foreign minister, today lamented Bolivia's decision to break relations with Chile and some difficulties with Argentina.

During his first encounter with the local press he stated that that "is an unavoidable part of the relationship between bordering nations and that their difficulties are not what (?concern me), but rather their solution."

He then announced that the general strategic outlines of Chilean foreign policy, "which involves an opening toward all countries," would be maintained.

In the opinion of the new foreign minister, there will probably be a small change in the country's image because of the fact that the foreign minister is a civilian. However, he warned that "no one should fool himself into believing that there will be other changes in the total outline of Chile's foreign policy, which is already defined."

He added: "I hope to reaffirm, strengthen and broaden what has traditionally been Chile's foreign policy, based on principles and without any restrictions other than those imposed by mutual respect." He reiterated that these assumptions "are valid not only for countries of more immediate interest, such as those on the continent, but also with countries in Europe, Asia and Oceania."

In answer to a question concerning the designation of the new U.S. assistant secretary for Latin American affairs who will replace Terence Todman, he stated: "I am not afraid of showing the real Chile." He added that he has no fears concerning Todman's successor since "the United States has a very efficient system for selecting officials, and any person they designate will know how to appreciate Chile's true situation."

LOPEZ MICHELSEN TO ATTEND TREATY CEREMONY IN PANAMA

PA231951Y Bogota Radio Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 78 PA

[Text] President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen announced at noon today in Pasto, where he is on a 48-hour official visit, that he will go to Panama in May to attend the exchange of ratification documents of the Panama Canal treaty. Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and U.S. President Jimmy Carter will attend the event, in addition to General Omar Torrijos.

Lopez will announce the trip this week during a news conference he will hold at San Carlos Palace.

ANAPO DENIES PACT WITH CONSERVATIVE PARTY CANDIDATE

PA221518Y Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Barrancabermeja, Colombia--With its top leader Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno as spokeswoman, the National Popular Alliance [ANAPO] today denied it has entered into any political pact with [Conservative Party] candidate Belisario Betancur and affirmed that the only agreement reached with him is that Betancur will introduce into his platform several principles ANAPO has upheld throughout its existence.

Moreno asked ANAPO's followers not to allow themselves to be confused by those who affirm that the third party is finished or that it has relinquished its platform and principles to Betancur.

The ANAPO leader violently assailed Liberal candidate Julio Cesar Turbay and the government during a rally over which she presided here this afternoon together with Betancur, former diplomat Benjamin Jaramillo Zuleta and Christian Democratic leader Alirio Caicedo.

LEFT FORMS COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE SINGLE CANDIDATE

PA221253Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The national committee for the (?unity) of leftist groups, which supports the nomination of a single presidential candidate, has been formed. The committee is made up of writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Luis Carlos Perez, Gerardo Molina, Hector Molina, Alejandro (Bran), Enrique Santos Calderon, Eduardo (Ramirez), (Popo Sanchez), Daniel Samper Pizano, and (Luis Eddy Armando).

Moreover, it was reported that so far 50,000 signatures have been obtained in the drive underway to select the new presidential candidate of the left.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S POVEDA CONGRATULATES CARTER, TORRIJOS

PA [illegible] GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 19 Apr (AFP)--Vice Adm Alfredo Poveda, president of the Supreme Council of Government of Ecuador, has sent messages congratulating the chiefs of state of the United States and Panama on the ratification of the new Panama Canal treaties. The spirit which has prevailed during this long process is a demonstration of the common will of the United States and Panama to search for solutions that will help strengthen peaceful and harmonious inter-American coexistence and facilitate more dynamic and effective cooperation for the development of our peoples," said the Ecuadorean chief of state in the note to President Carter. To General Torrijos, Panamanian chief of government, Poveda said that approval of the canal treaties "establishes firm bases for Panama to recover its full sovereignty over all of its territory, thereby solving one of the problems which has negatively affected hemispheric relations."

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL REJECTS THREE PARTIES

PA211412Y Quito La Voz de los Andes in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[Excerpt] The Alfarist Radical Front, which supports the presidential candidacy of economist Abdon Calderon Munoz, the Popular Democratic Movement, which supports presidential candidate Camilo Mena, and the Popular Democracy and the Christian Democratic Union, which support vice presidential candidate Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, have been rejected by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal for not complying with the specific requirements of the political parties law regarding authenticity of affiliation figures, as established in Article 13 of the law in effect.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SPAIN

PA221540Y Quito Cadena de Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 22 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Ecuador and Spain have signed a technical cooperation agreement to exploit atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The signing of the treaty will result in free Spanish technical assistance to Ecuador, which in a short time will have a scientific research center to generate radioisotopes for strictly scientific purposes.

Gen Jesus Olivares emphasized the importance of the agreement to newsmen, indicating that Spain, where he presides over the Nuclear Energy Board, will lend all necessary support free to Ecuador in order to set up an atomic energy plant in the near future.

Gen Richeliu Levoyer, president of the Ecuadorean Atomic Energy Commission, explained the scope of the agreement. [begin recording] It calls for scientific and technical support by Spain, specifically by the Nuclear Energy Board, to make possible the establishment of a nuclear reactor of 1 megawatt power, with possibilities of expanding to 3 megawatts, for research and application in the fields of medicine, agriculture, cattle breeding, veterinary projects, hydrology and so on.

This beginning of the nuclear era places us on the road to production of electric power from nuclear energy in the future. In this way we would change power production from petroleum to nuclear energy. General Olivares' experience has shown him that the costs of atomic energy production would be cheaper than present and future costs of petroleum and hydraulic-generated power. [end recording]

PCP OUTLINES STAND ON CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA161932Y Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 9 Apr 78 p 4 PA

[Declaration made in name of Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee by Guillermo Herrera Montesinos, Communist Party leader and candidate for constituent assembly: "Why Will the Communist Party Participate in the Constituent Assembly?"]

[Text] The forthcoming constituent assembly will constitute a trench in the battle to defend the interests of the majority of Peruvians. The Peruvian Communist Party [PCP], which for 50 years has been at the root of the struggle for these interests, could not, for this reason, be absent from such a momentous event.

Needless to say, there is an abyss between our party's objectives and those of the right-wing, which in this case is represented by the managerial party of Bedoya Reyes, the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA) and other minor groups.

We will be at the constituent assembly in order to establish a constitution that will consolidate a genuine national unity, which can be none other than that forged around popular interests, to perfect democratic institutions, providing them with a real content as such and to create other institutions required for this purpose. In this way we will bring to completion the anti-imperialist and antioligarchic transformations which are required in laying the groundwork for the future development of socialism.

We wish to insure the full enforcement of human rights and an end to political bannings; to protect the dignity of labor and to end privileges; to defend national patrimony and to use it for the transformations required by Peru; to help establish peace and solidarity among the peoples of the world.

Of course, and in the first place, this means including in the constitution the changes introduced by the administration of General Velasco Alvarado--to whom we render tribute for his efforts--defining more clearly their content and scope with an anti-imperialist and, we repeat, socialist outlook.

Our position also differs substantially from that of other leftwing sectors in that the role we attach to the constitution is merely that of a court of claims.

The communists' experience with struggle leads us to believe that it is possible to achieve important conquests through bodies like this, even if they are unable to overcome the limitations imposed by the bourgeois nature of our society. This is achieved when one has a correct understanding of the mass struggle. The concurrence between the proposals of popular representatives within the assembly and the various types of mass actions constitutes a tremendous force capable of tearing down reaction's thickest walls.

It posed a challenge through a slate reflecting the importance it attaches to it, and that is why it is composed of the most outstanding fighters within the labor and popular movement together with tested political leaders.

This trench is a new battle station in the struggle for mankind's bright future: socialism.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER ENDS VISIT; OIL AGREEMENT SIGNED

PA222224Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0130 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Apr (LATIN)--Venezuela's Energy and Mines Ministry announced today that Brazil is increasing its purchase of Venezuelan oil to 34,000 barrels per day, which is more than four times the amount it is buying at present.

The contract, which amounts to $150 million annually, was made public today at the end of a 3-day visit to Venezuela by Brazilian Mines and Energy Minister Shigeaki Ueki. During the visit, Ueki held conversations with oil authorities.

The agreement between the state oil enterprises of the two countries extends for another year the sale of 8,000 barrels of crude oil per day--which is the quantity that Venezuela is presently selling to Brazil--and also establishes the sale of medium and heavy oils and residual fuels.

The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS] will purchase 20,000 barrels of medium oil per day for an entire year beginning in July. The agreement also establishes that 1.2 million barrels of heavy oil and residual fuel will be delivered in a short period of time.

On the other hand, Venezuela will consider the possibility of buying surplus petrochemicals from Brazil in a larger amount than usual, Venezuela's Energy and Mines Ministry indicated.

This commercial deal for a total amount of $150 million annually represents an increase from Venezuela's current oil sales to Brazil of 8,000 barrels per day to 34,000 barrels per day, the ministry reported.

Ueki and his Venezuelan colleague, Valentin Hernandez, expressed their satisfaction that it was still below total potential, the ministry pointed out.

Ueki and Hernandez held several meetings during the past 3 days. The last meeting, during which a joint declaration was issued, was held today.

They agreed to increase commercial relations between PETROBRAS and the Venezuelan Petroleum Company and to find new ways of mutual cooperation.

They will also carry out studies on petrochemical exchange plans between their two countries through the sale of surplus petrochemicals and on cooperation in this field and in mining. They agreed to hold consultation meetings at the ministerial level twice a year, alternating from one country to the other.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES COAL PRODUCTION INCREASE IN 1977

PA182110Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1214 GMT 18 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 18 Apr (VENPRES)--Venezuela increased its coal production by 30.1 percent during 1977 as it reached 114,626 metric tons from the Naricual deposits in Anzoategui State and Lobatera in Tachira, according to an announcement by President Carlos Andres Perez.

The chief of state pointed out that with respect to the Lobatera coal mining company, it was worth mentioning that during 1977 a new contract was signed with the Polish firm KOPEX for the development of the second part of the reorganization program at a cost of 750,000 bolivares.

According to information obtained by the firm itself, it has a proven reserve of 1 million metric tons, which insures the development of mining activities for 16 years, based on an average output of 250 metric tons daily.

"Concerning the Zulia coal program, a plan has been prepared for the integration of the coal activity to the region's steel project. In that respect, work has already been performed in the coal basin for the exploitation of that important mineral source which will provide coal to the steel installations and the power generating plants that will supply the steel project and the city of Maracaibo," Perez said.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON EMBASSY OCCUPATION IN EL SALVADOR

PA2017l2Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has reported that the situation in the Venezuelan Embassy in El Salvador is completely normal. He indicated that the peasants who occupied the embassy have left. He stressed that relations between Venezuela and El Salvador did not deteriorate as a result of the Salvadoran peasants' occupation.

MENI SUPPORTS DIEGO ARRIA'S PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

PA212156Y Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 13 Apr 78 pp 1, 13 PA

[Excerpt] We have received the following declaration from the Independent National Electoral Movement (MENI) for publication:

Diego Arria will be MENI's candidate also. During an extraordinary assembly held yesterday, it was decided that this political organization would support the former tourism minister's presidential candidacy.

MENI, a political organization founded by the distinguished Dr Vicente Emilio Oropeza, decided to reorganize its directive boards nationwide in order to participate in the next elections. With the attendance of its principal leaders from Caracas and other parts of the country, the assembly unanimously agreed to endorse Dr Diego Arria's candidacy. To this end, it was unanimously decided that MENI would join the great movement which will arise from the fusion of National Opinion and common cause [as published] for the purpose of launching Diego Arria's candidacy.

BRIEFS

ALUMINUM EXPORTS FORECAST--Jose (Ignacio Casals), president of the Venezuelan Association of Metal Engineers, has predicted that Venezuela will become one of the world's largest aluminum exporters in a few years. He based his prediction on the fact that rich bauxite deposits have been discovered in Los Pijiguiguados, Bolivar State. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA]

1977 FISH PRODUCTION--The Venezuelan Agriculture and Livestock Ministry has disclosed that fish production for 1977 amounted to 153 million tons valued at over 295 million bolivares. The ministry said that lower production figures from previous years had been attributed to biological factors. Six fish inspection offices will be set up in different areas of the country, the ministry said. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Apr 78 PA]

IRANIAN, SALVADORAN ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS; COMMENTS NOTED

FL182350Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2125 GMT 18 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Apr (ANSA-INFORMEX)--Mexico's appearance in the international petroleum market as a major exporter will not affect the traditional producers of oil because it has taken place at a time when OPEC has already achieved its objectives, stated Iranian Ambassador to Mexico Bahman Ahanin after presenting his credentials to Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo in a ceremony held at the national palace.

When questioned by reporters at the hall of receptions immediately after the ceremony, the head of the Iranian diplomatic mission also pointed out that Mexico and Iran will doubtlessly be able to establish bilateral cooperation ties in petroleum matters since both have important deposits and can be considered complementary countries. We could, he said, exchange technology and establish a fruitful cooperation in various aspects. Ambassador Ahanin also said his country would not object to international petroleum transactions in types of currency other than the dollar. However, he declined to comment if his country would support an OPEC petition for an increase in the price of petroleum. On another subject, he stressed that the Iranian petroleum policy is not aimed at using the product as a political weapon.

Earlier in the day in a separate ceremony, President Jose Lopez-Portillo accepted the credentials presented by Mr Guillermo Paz Larin, ambassador from the Republic of El Salvador, who denied that groups of peasants in his country had requested political asylum at the Mexican Embassy, as had been recently reported. He explained that during Holy Week, following a confrontation between peasant groups, several representatives of the Revolutionary Popular Bloc had visited several embassies, adding that the Mexican Embassy had not been visited. He also said that the groups which visited the foreign diplomatic missions in El Salvador are not made up of conflicting peasants, but rather of members of the Revolutionary Popular Bloc. He further stated that an emergency committee has been established with the participation of state entities whose responsibility will be to give immediate attention to the demands formulated by the peasants.

In closing, Ambassador Paz Larin pointed out that he will make every effort to further improve the friendly relations between his country and Mexico in such fields as joint investments, technological cooperation, exchange of technological information and, above all, he will try to find ways to stabilize the trade balance.

MEXICO INVITED TO JOIN IN URANIUM ENRICHMENT PLANT

PA061448Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Apr 78 PA

[Text] France and Iran are willing to let Mexico have 30 percent of the shares as coowner of a uranium enrichment plant so that Mexico can have the materials necessary to produce electric power. This was announced by physicist Carlos Graez, a scientist at the National Institute on Nuclear Energy. According to Graez, if Mexico does become a partner with France and Iran in the uranium enrichment plant, it will not need to depend on foreign supplies once its nuclear electric plants start operating.

TORRIJOS INAUGURATES HOUSING PROJECT, INVITES CARTER TO VISIT

PA211748Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1617 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[Speech by Gen Omar Torrijos at inauguration of Santa Librada housing project in San Miguelito District--live]

[Text] No one could be more pleased than I at this moment in giving you, through Housing Minister Duque, more than 1,000 solutions to the housing problem in providing houses to families which in the past were not even registered as Panamanian families. I am pleased because these expressions of support and affection are precisely what gives me strength and what fills me with energy to continue struggling. I know that your affection is as sincere as the affection I have for these people.

I know that you have never lost faith in this leader, but let me tell you that this leader has never lost faith in these people. [applause, indistinct shouts] Silence. Silence. These are solutions to the housing problem. These are solutions which are adjusted to the people's economic capacity. We turned the system upside down. In the past we constructed the houses without considering the people's economic capability to pay for them. Now we first make a survey and study the economic capability, and then the housing solution is designed. You are going to live in a very beautiful community, with a patriotic and very happy group of neighbors who are convinced of having the support of a government whose basis of support is precisely this, the soul of the poor man of this country, who for so long was ignored and whom today we pulled into the social geography of this country. We are not going to end the emergency plan until we have a better answer. [shouts, applause] We cannot leave anyone up in the air if we cannot find a better solution. Of course, it is an expensive plan but [it will continue] even if we who are working have to reduce our wages. We cannot dismiss those 2,000 or 20,00 mothers. [applause, shouts] From now on, I will have much more contact with you because we have removed our main problem and we have done so due to a leader with great determination to struggle and a people determined to support him. I would not be anyone without your support. [applause]

There is something else, on the 12th [Torrijos asks a woman to let him speak, laughter from audience], on 12 May, some 18 to 20 days from today, we have invited President Carter--and when I invited him I knew that you too would have invited him. [shouts] He is going to spend several hours with us. [Words indistinct] so that he can get to know this country, so that he can get to know the soul of this people and so that he can feel the satisfaction felt by all honorable leaders for being the promoter of the beginning of the decolonization process of a people who were no longer going to accept being a colony--not by a long shot. [laughter] I would like to ask you to [words indistinct] and that each one of you be present to welcome a man who jumped with only the parachute of dignity and who landed in a good spot. The man was courageous. [applause] We are also going to ask him to bring all the senators who at all times respected the dignity of these people, those great leaders who felt ashamed that the military power of that country would serve to maintain a colony. We should applaud all those men to whom we listened every day and who gave us surficient encouragement to continue struggling, those who made possible the fact that today the 78,000 square km have not been converted into an area of terrorism and guerrillas. We should be present the day they arrive. [applause]

Thank you very much. Never before has a leader felt so proud of his people as I feel right now. Thank you for your support and for the fact that you have never lost faith in this leader. This leader is never going to lose faith in you. Thank you very much.

AMBASSADOR LEWIS TO REPORT ON EXCHANGE PROCESS, CARTER VISIT

PA222016Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Panamanian Ambassador to Washington Gabriel Lewis Galindo returned last night to this country to inform Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos and Foreign Minister Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla on the lengthy process of exchange of the ratification notes and approval by the U.S. Congress of the laws implementing the new canal treaties approved on Tuesday by the U.S. Senate. Ambassador Lewis Galindo performed outstandingly during that stage of the negotiations, particularly regarding the efforts to neutralize DeConcini's interventionist amendment.

Lewis Galindo was met at Tocumen airport by his relatives and several Foreign Ministry officials. His visit is also related to President Jimmy Carter's upcoming visit to Panama for the ceremony of exchange of the ratification notes. The chief of government has invited Carter to visit Panama after [as heard] 12 May, but the exact date has not yet been set.

U.S. OFFICIALS EXPECTED NEXT WEEK TO COORDINATE CARTER VISIT

PA221428Y Panama City Circuito RPC in Spanish 1220 GMT 22 Apr 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] U.S. State Department and Secret Service officials are expected here next week to iron out details for the visit of President Carter, who will remain in Panama City about 48 hours. Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos announced yesterday at the inauguration of a housing project including 1,050 houses--the largest lower income housing plan undertaken in Central America--that President Carter will arrive on 12 May.

RADICAL STUDENTS EXPECTED TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST TREATIES

PA221429Y Panama City Circuito RPC in Spanish 1220 GMT 22 Apr 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Radical Panamanian student groups are expected to demonstrate next week against the treaties. The small group which held a sparsely attended rally last Thursday is expected to stage a series of patriotic marches on Tuesday to protest the amendments, reservations and understandings which have distorted the treaties signed in September 1977.

TU FEDERATION REJECTS CALL FOR NEW PLEBISCITE ON TREATY

PA230134Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 22 Apr 78 p 3B PA

[Statement issued by Trade Union Federation of Workers of Republic of Panama City on 20 April 1978].

[Text] A new stage in our country's liberation struggle has begun with the ratification of the Torrijos-Carter treaties by the U.S. Senate. In view of this political situation, the Trade Union Federation of Workers of the Republic of Panama [FSTRP] is expressing its position with the responsibility and moral authority characteristic of its patriotic and revolutionary tradition.

A Shameful Treaty Is Buried

Seventy-five years ago a shameful treaty was imposed on Panama by the U.S. Government. This treaty, which no Panamanian signed, was buried on 18 April 1978 by the U.S. Senate when it ratified the Torrijos-Carter treaties. With the ratification of the new treaties, the long struggle of the Panamanian people reached its climax and a date was set for the end of colonialism in our country.

We are convinced that in spite of the patriotic posturing of certain sectors having regressive tendencies, sectors which are trying to question the ratified treaties, the new treaties represent the aspirations of generations of Panamanians who have struggled for the end of the colonialist enclave and the existence of military bases on our territory. These treaties also honor our January 1964 martyrs.

Let Us Start the Machinery of Transformation

With the ratification of the treaties the country is ready to begin an era of social progress for all Panamanians and, according to the words of the top leader of this process, Gen Omar Torrijos, we must start the machinery of transformation which will tear down the old, obsolete structures and build new ones. These new structures will allow efficient use to be made of the benefits produced by the operation of the canal under a new administration and will permit the social, cultural and economic improvement of the Panamanian people.

Growing Danger Against the Revolutionary Process

The phase which has just begun brings new dangers and problems for the continuity of the revolutionary process in spite of the prosperous picture suggested by the above-mentioned treaties. Many believe that the problem is solved and that there is nothing left to fight for.

On the contrary, this is an idea which we must discard and this is the time to double our efforts at all levels so that the United States will respect its commitments and the treaty will be implemented without whimsical and distorted interpretations of the contents of the agreements. We must also prepare ourselves to frustrate any interventionist attempt. We must do this because U.S. imperialism has not changed its international policy toward countries which try to safeguard their interests.

In the domestic sphere the new treaties have stimulated the greed for power of the groups which were ejected in October 1968. Now, more than ever, they want to return to political power in order to enjoy the benefits to be produced by the operation of the canal.

Proof of this is the holy alliance created between political parties and the extreme leftist student groups which leans toward destabilizing the revolutionary process. In order to carry out their regressive purposes they have waged a campaign of distortion and demagogy and have used all sorts of conspiratorial movements, including the request for a new plebiscite to reject or approve the amendments and reservations attached to the treaties.

Regarding this we believe that the Panamanian people have already said "yes" to the treaties and that the amendments and reservations will be approved or rejected by the honorable National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives according to Article 141 of the political constitution.

Political Organization of the Process

According to its political line, expressed during the 15th congress and during the last meeting of the FSTRP Federal Council, this organization reasserts the urgent need for all Panamanians, without distinctions of any kind but with love for our country, to unite in a single political organization which will serve to expand and defend the revolutionary process and consolidate the popular power struggle. It will also serve to halt the regressive activities of the antinational sectors.

In our opinion this single political organization is already being formed under the name of the National Movement for the Defense and Enhancement of the Revolutionary Process (MONDEPPRE) which, with the aid of the people, will become a new political instrument aware of its historical role.

May 1st, Anticolonial and Nationalist

The 1st of May is approaching. It is the workers' international holiday. On that glorious day all the workers can jointly express their joy at the prospect that colonialism will soon come to an end in Panama. They will also remain permanently alert in order to halt any pretentions of domestic or foreign adversaries.

Let us celebrate the May 1 festival by taking the steps needed to unite the entire labor movement into a single labor central and in this manner become one of the main supports of this revolutionary process. We shall defend our conquests and struggle for the derogation of antiworker laws such as Law 95, which has been oppressing the workers for over 18 months.

Let us commemorate the 1st of May by compelling certain employers to define their position since they no longer have the excuse of waiting for the ratification of the treaties. They can no longer justify their refusal to invest, the closing down of businesses and the massive dismissal of employees. They must remember that the workers suffered the most in the stage prior to the ratification of the treaties.

Finally, on May 1 the workers must make clear that they are vigilant so that state funds will not serve to enrich government officials, be they civilian or military, to the detriment of the working classes.

For the FSTRP Executive Committee,

[signed] General Secretary Francisco Sanchez Jr; Secretary of Finance Lorenzo Mora

Panama City, Republic of Panama, 20 April 1978

INDUSTRIALISTS UNION SEES NEW ERA OF PROGRESS AHEAD

PA221753Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 22 Apr 78 p 1 PA

[Communique to the nation issued by Board of Directors of the Panamanian Industrialists Union on 21 April 1978]

[Text] The recent developments in connection with the new canal treaties enable us to see a veritable new era of progress for the republic.

It is true that there existed and will exist among us differences of opinion on the form and content of the articles contained in the agreements, but this is natural in a democracy where the free play of ideas guarantees the attainment of the best possible results.

The most important thing is for us to understand that we are living in the final period of a stage of partial occupation of our territory and the true beginning of a transcendental challenge which all Panamanians who are true guardians of the nation's interests must face.

The Panamanian Industrialists Union wishes to take advantage of this historic moment to reiterate its trust in democracy as the best instrument for economic, political and cultural development.

The new and increased opportunities to make better use of our geographic position impose upon us the nondeferrable duty of improving ourselves. Let us face the future, then, in an atmosphere of liberty, singing the genuine anthem of work, production, discipline, individual responsibility and that small individual effort which makes the big difference between the barely mediocre and the admirable.

Finally, we hope that the religion which has united us all since the beginning of our nation will continue to be the inspiration, support and foundation for constructive action on the path to the attainment of our most noble aspirations.

[signed] Board of Directors of the Panamanian Industrialists Union

21 April 1978

Pedro Rognoni, president

BROAD FRONT OF PROFESSIONALS OPPOSES ANOTHER PLEBISCITE

PA230215Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 22 Apr 78 pp 1A, 8A PA

[Communique issued by Panamanian Broad Front of Professionals--date and place not given]

[Text] The broad front, an organization of professionals, technicans, administrative personnel and urban and rural workers, is jubilantly celebrating along with the entire country the victory won with the U.S. Senate's ratification of the Panama Canal treaty.

In our communique of 11 April we firmly pledged that we would never renounce the conquests won so far and that, at the same time, we would fight against the interventionist reservation, which we described as a new obstacle to be overcome.

With the participation of our people and government and the support of world public opinion, including the U.S. public, the interventionist reservation was defeated.

The diplomatic pressure exerted on the White House and the political efforts made by the Foreign Ministry and the chief of government himself concluded with a clear victory not only for Panama, but for all the peoples of the world who are fighting for their freedom. This victory constitutes an extraordinary contribution by the people of Panama to the struggle of the Third World nations and states to achieve firm respect for their right to self-determination.

We reaffirm that the Torrijos-Carter treaties represent one stage in our struggle for liberation. With them, we approach the complete eradication of the colonial presence on the isthmus. Although the canal treaty does not fulfill all the historical aspirations of the Panamanian nation, it establishes a schedule for decolonization.

We must remember that the battle won on 18 April 1978 began the day after the independent nation came into being. Since then, no generation has been satisfied with our incomplete national independence. It is our duty to continue the fight to achieve full independence. Within this framework, we will devote all our strength to the consolidation of national unity.

The nation will assume enormous and complex responsibilities as a result of the gradual assumption of the control, management, administration and defense of the canal. Discipline and knowledge will be required. These basic requirements will not be met or sustained without a compact and coherent political organization that is capable of expressing the great national and popular desires.

This political organization is urgently needed, moreover, because only with it and by means of it will we be able to seriously and responsibly face up to the distressing problems which afflict a great majority of Panamanians.

Unemployment continues to exist in the country. There are over 60,000 unemployed persons and the gap between the supply of and demand for jobs continues to widen. Some 25 percent of our youths are seeking jobs. Each year some 10,000 new students graduate from high school and are faced with very few job opportunities. Unemployment and underemployment among professionals is alarming. Thousands of Panamanians are underemployed because over half of the employed labor force has an average monthly salary of less than 130 balboas, an income with which one cannot support a family in this country. Our retired "senior citizens" suffer from the lack of a system for the periodic adjustment of their pensions. The cost of living continues to increase, particularly the cost of food, medicines and housing.

Illiteracy (there are more than 225,000 illiterates, mainly in the interior of the country), the lack of arable land, low productivity and malnutrition, aggravated by the wide dispersion of the population, affect some 500,000 men, women and children in rural areas.

The social, economic and political forces of the country must be called upon to confront these and other problems of the fatherland. To summon these forces to fight among themselves in a plebiscite would be folly. In view of the need to unite forces in order to consolidate the national conquests that have been won, to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism and, at the same time, to confront the serious problems that affect large sectors, a plebiscite, far from being an instrument of unity, would be an instrument of division and confrontation. For this reason, the broad front believes that a plebiscite at this time would be absolutely against the interests of the nation and the people. The people are calling for a pause so that the country can return to domestic affairs, a pause for work, production and untiring struggle against the barriers which prevent the nation's economic, social and technological development. This is the kind of fight that is advocated by those of us who are committed to the struggle for national liberation.

[signed] The Executive Committee of the Broad Front of Professionals; Dr Renato Pereira, secretary general

VELASQUEZ ON TREATY APPROVAL, NEED FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PA221419Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

["Analysis of the News" commentary by Mario Velasquez]

[Text] I do not know whether every Panamanian is aware that we are living in crucial times and that Panama is at a decisive stage in its history. The government has announced its acceptance of the treaties along with the amendments, reservations, explanations and understandings added by the Senate. It is evident that several of those amendments are contrary to the best interests of the country and that it would have been best if they had never been approved by the Senate. However, Panama was treated shabbily in the Senate and even senators who voted for the treaties submitted amendments in an effort to mock the essence of the treaties and obstruct their efficient implementation.

Let us not speak about the DeConcini reservation, which everyone knows. There is also the reservation by the only black senator, Edward Brooke, a Republican from Massachusetts, who voted for the treaty but submitted an amendment which delays the effective treaty date for almost 1 year by stating that the exchange of ratification instruments will not become effective prior to 31 March 1979 and that the treaties will not become effective prior to 1 October 1979 unless the necessary legislation to implement the provisions of the Panama Canal treaty has been passed by the U.S. Congress before 31 March 1979.

The neutrality treaty has two amendments: One is to maintain control over the cemeteries of U.S. citizens in Panama and to have the right to raise the U.S. flag in those areas; and the other is the stinginess amendment, which warns that the United States is not obliged to give economic aid to Panama, to lend it money, give it military assistance or any other kind of economic support. I consider it unnecessary to continue listing selfish reservations approved by an overbearing Senate which through these ratification resolutions tries to satisfy a domestic public opinion which feels hurt by a series of mistakes and errors of U.S. diplomacy.

The fact is that at this moment we could go no further, that the conquests contained in the treaties are the most we could obtain and that the present government has carried out an intelligent and sustained effort to attain the best results in this respect. If the best results were not achieved, as Gen Omar Torrijos himself has recognized, it is due to the objective reality that we negotiated with the most powerful empire of the world, an empire which like every one throughout human history imposes its own interests only for imperial reasons. We must admit that in spite of the fact that these treaties are not the ideal documents which we, the Panamanians, could hope for, they do in practice represent important advances in relation to the 1903 treaty. Its faults, errors and omissions will be corrected by other generations, which must continue the liberation struggle that in no way ends with the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

However, this necessity to continue to perfect the national liberation, does not diminish the merit of the work accomplished by the present generation which, from different centers of power, has made it possible to reach the goal that these treaties establish. Some opposition groups are now demanding that the treaties, as a result of the amendments and reservations which they contain, must again be submitted to a national plebiscite. I do not know whether from a strictly legal standpoint the government should be obliged to hold another plebiscite. The government maintains it is not necessary, but the opposition says yes. What I can say is that from practical, objective, intellectual, emotional and psychological viewpoints, the Panamanian people and nation must as soon as possible close this chapter of Panamanian history corresponding to the process which began on 9 January 1964 and which should end with the exchange of treaty ratification documents.

A quick survey made by us shows that, generally, Panamanian public opinion is to a certain extent tired of this problem, that there is too much tension and that it is necessary to continue advancing. We have many very complicated problems to solve, especially economic problems. The implementation and application of the treaties will be a very serious job which must be confronted by all Panamanians. In this respect, General Torrijos' government has the civic duty of incorporating all serious and responsible sectors into the job of shaping a policy which I would call a development of our principal national resource, the Panama Canal. The application of the treaties by stages over a period of 22 years is in fact a whole program of social, economic, political, military, urban and cultural development. This job must be confronted with a policy of true national unity.

This is a victory for every Panamanian. No one can claim a larger share than another. Any attempt to single out anyone for their role is contrary to the idea of everyone participating in this task. General Torrijos, himself, has used the term generational to say that this struggle belongs to all and that everyone has contributed to what we have now attained. This is affirmed by the Panamanian who could indeed claim for himself the greatest recognition for his role in concluding the negotiations.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the natural leadership of Torrijos in this problem, to which he added his own style, often unorthodox, provoked statements of amazement and criticism from scholars of classical diplomacy. It is now up to Torrijos to exercise that same leadership in a stage as difficult as the previous one, because the application of the treaties, the increasing participation of Panamanians in the administration, management and defense of the waterway up to the year 2000, when we will assume its full control, is the greatest and most serious challenge which Torrijos, his government and every Panamanian will have to face according to the degree of their own civil responsibilities.

FIRST GROUPS OF POLITICAL EXILES TO RETURN 24 APRIL

PA221814Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 22 Apr 78 pp 1, 14 PA

[Text] A new stage in the Panamanian political process will begin with the arrival tonight of three of the most active exiles. Those returning through Tocumen airport are former Deputy Thelma King and business executive Carlos Ernesto Gonzalez de la Lastra, who are returning from Venezuela, and Jorge Turner, who is coming back from Mexico.

As is already known, the revolutionary government has decided that all exiles, real or alleged, may return to the country. This decision has been duly announced through all diplomatic channels and the various international organizations have been informed.

This newspaper has learned that Gonzalez de la Lastra, Turner and King are coming back with the intention of preparing Dr Arnulfo Arias' return to the country and the presidency.

Two Exiles Seek Return

PA222000Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Apr 78 p 4 PA

[From "Los Hombres y Los Hechos" column]

[Text] Reportedly well-informed circles have disclosed that passports have been requested for Gilberto Arias and Ruben D. Carles, Jr., who have been living outside the country for some years as exiles.

COSTA RICA

CANADIANS, AMERICAN FISHING BOATS SEIZED

PA212140Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[Text] During its first patrol last night, the new patrol boat SP-405 seized three ships 20 miles off Cabo Velas as they were throwing their nets into a school of tuna. The ships were the Canadian flagship Atlantic Paton and two U.S. ships, the (Paul Venture) and (Paul Adventure), Public Security Minister Mario Charpentier reported this morning. The operation was carried out by Capt Jose Luis Moreno and Commodore (Aponte), who did not have to open fire on the ships because they did not resist the seizure. The operation took place at 1930.

According to reports, when the SP-405 arrived, several other ships escaped. There have been pirate ships and launches in the Cabo Velas area and other areas along the Pacific in Guanacaste for several weeks due to the fact that this area is very rich in tuna and thus attracts poachers.

Mr Arture (Veche) R., representative of the ships captured last night, was carrying out the necessary work for their release in Puntarenas this morning.

The public security minister reported that the owners of the ships which were caught poaching in our territorial waters last night will have to pay a fine of about $500,000. The security minister said that with two more such operations the modern patrol boat will cover its original cost. That is why we had to modernize and watch over our coasts and seas since thousands of colones of our sea resources are being taken away.

Some of the crew members were allowed to go ashore under surveillance while the attorney general's office performs its legal work. Security Minister Mario Charpentier Gamboa reported that the matter involving the three foreign tuna trawlers has been turned over to the attorney general's office. This office will decide on the case filed at the Puntarenas civil court, which is in charge of the case.

It was also reported that Capt Jose Luis Moreno, who captured the three poachers off Cabo Velas. [fragment as heard] The crew members of the pirate ships were practically caught by surprise and have been turned over to Puntarenas officials.

Further Details

PA221513Y San Jose Cadena de Emisoras Columbia in Spanish 1220 GMT 22 Apr 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Costa Rican authorities have still not determined if the detained fishing boats were within the nation's territorial waters. A source in the president's office said it has still not been determined if the boats captured by the patrol boat in Puntarenas were in territorial waters--12 miles--or in the exclusive economic zone--200 miles. Public Security Minister Mario Charpentier and the attorney general are studying the situation.

It is still not known if they are pirate ships. In the 200-mile zone, ships belonging to the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission [CIAT] have permission to make one last fishing trip before the season ends.

Two of the fishing boats belong to Canada and one to the United States. [as heard] Costa Rica has the right to stop and inspect them and, if they have not committed any infringement of the law, to release them with the proper apologies.

FSLN DENIES MAKING THREAT AGAINST GOVERNMENT

PA211927Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 20 Apr (AFP)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) officially denied here today the authenticity of a communique released in its name which threatens the Costa Rican Government if FSLN leader Plutarco Hernandez Sancho is not released. In a communique published by the main San Jose newspapers, the FSLN national directorate charges that agents of the Somoza government are responsible for the false communique. "From now on, the FSLN will hold the repressive security forces the Somoza dictatorship has in Costa Rica responsible for any act of violence in the sister country," the FSLN communique states.

EL SALVADOR

TRADE DEFICIT TO BE DISCUSSED WITH MEXICO

PA220347Y San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] El Salvador and Mexico have signed a document in which they agree to hold meetings between the two presidents. A preparatory document, which will serve as the basis for future meetings between representatives of El Salvador and Mexico, was signed in a ceremony presided over by Under Secretary of Economy Carlos Hipolito Murillo. The purpose of the document is to seek specific formulas that will decrease the deficit in the trade balance, which is unfavorable to El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

REPORTS ON CREATION OF BELIZE SECURITY FORCE CLARIFIED

PA212235Y Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 11 Apr 78 pp 1, 11 PA

[Text] The Foreign Ministry announced this morning that, according to statements made in London by Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ted Rowlands, the British Government has not participated in any discussion concerning the establishment of a defense force in Belize.

According to statements by Antonio Edelman Monzon, chief of the Foreign Ministry's public relations department, the statements by British negotiator Rowlands in the House of Commons refutes previous statements made in Washington by George Price.

According to dispatches of international news agencies, Price said that "Belize has been negotiating with Great Britain, Jamaica, Barbados and Guyana for the establishment of a security force in Belize to replace the British garrison and to insure Belize's independence."

The ministry spokesman revealed the text of a dispatch issued in London which in part refers to the debate held in the House of Commons on statements made by the Belize prime minister regarding the above-mentioned multinational military force:

"Today, 10 April, Dr M.S. Miller asked the secretary of state for foreign affairs and the Commonwealth if her majesty's government is actually conducting discussions with the Government of Belize, the U.S. Government or any other government in the Caribbean area regarding the defense of Belize following that country's independence and if he would make some statement in this respect.

"Mr Ted Rowlands replied: No. We believe that the best way to guarantee Belize's security following its independence is to negotiate an agreement with Guatemala which is acceptable to the Belize people and government. Our efforts are directed toward determining if there are bases for such an agreement."

In spite of these statements by Mr Rowlands, the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has thus far received no communication from the British Government regarding the place and date for the resumption of talks.

Apparently, London has not determined when it can resume Anglo-Guatemalan talks because the British Government has other pressing international problems.

Nevertheless, it is believed that a new round of negotiations could begin during this month or in the first part of May.

OFFICIAL DENIES OIL INVOLVED IN BELIZE ISSUE

PA211527Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Acting Foreign Minister Luis Aycinena Salazar today said that "the recovery of Belize is in no way linked to the existence or nonexistence of petroleum in that territory because the dispute is more than 100 years old and is notably a defense of Guatemala's rights."

"The defense of Guatemala's rights over Belize is based on legal and historical aspects and not on whether or not there is petroleum there," he added. The acting foreign minister said that "this possibility has already been mentioned several times but it is alien to the negotiations being undertaken by Guatemala and Great Britain for the recovery of Belize."

Aycinena Salazar did not comment on Mexican press reports that there are large oil deposits in Belize because he believes that the Economy Ministry rather than the Foreign Ministry should be the one to issue an opinion.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON BELIZE ISSUE, OIL

PA240329Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Apr (LATIN)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes states here today that if England "had a little bit of commonsense" it would have stepped up the negotiations to settle the Belize conflict "in the same way in which the United States faced the problem of the Panama Canal."

Molina Orantes was interviewed at the international airport in this capital where he arrived today from Spain enroute to his country. The Guatemalan foreign minister said that the Panama Canal agreement "is an example" that problems in international affairs can be solved through negotiations when there is good will on the part of both parties.

"My country has good will, and it is desirable that the English also have it. But they have only shown a desire to talk, and the negotiations to seek a true solution are going very slow," Molina Orantes commented.

The foreign minister said that the Belize "conflict has lasted for 1 and 1/2 centuries without any settlement formula being found" and mentioned that one of the bases for reaching a settlement is the issue of the region's defense while the other is an economic matter. "However, we consider that Belize is not a part of the Caribbean, as England tries to make it seem, but a part of Guatemala and Mexico, with whom it has trade."

The Guatemalan foreign minister said that he "did not wish to be rude" because, "whatever the case," the English already have agreements with his country to settle the conflict. "However, more will is required for this."

In addition Molina Orantes told the local and foreign press that "there had been some oil exploration" in his country and that deposits have been discovered, but their potential is unknown.

Molina Orantes expressed "the possibility" of acquiring oil from Mexico if the price is more satisfactory that the one obtained in purchasing from Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago.

In conclusion the foreign minister said that his government "is totally committed to executing a program for the massive construction of homes in order to satisfy the existing shortage which this Central American nation is facing."

MINISTER DENIES GRANTING PERMISSION FOR PIPELINE

PA221934Y Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTROAMERICA in Spanish 18 Apr 78 p 7 PA

[Press release from public relations office of the presidency]

[Text] Economy Minister Ramiro Ponce Monroy has said that thus far he has not authorized the construction of any oil pipeline in Guatemalan territory. The request for authorization to build the interoceanic pipeline was filed before he assumed office, Ponce added.

Ponce made the statements during a news conference which was attended by Gustavo Adolfo Barrios Flores, economy vice minister in charge of integration affairs, as well as by Jorge Luis Monzon and Mario Escobar, director and assistant director, respectively, of the Economy Ministry's mining and hydrocarbons office.

Ponce indicated that his ministry issued the required opinion on the matter and then passed the file on to the attorney general's office, which has also given its opinion. The matter was then referred to a commission of experts which is now studying it. Thus, no oil pipeline has been authorized to date, Ponce stressed.

It was explained at the press conference that several aspects must be considered in building the pipeline, such as the question of national sovereignty. For example, in case of an armed conflict, the Guatemalan Army would have to be in charge of guarding the pipeline as no troops of any country involved in it would be allowed to enter Guatemala. In addition ecological, political, juridical, fiscal, economic and technical aspects will have to be taken into account.

It was added that matters of this type must be covered by international conventions. In other words, once governments have signed the conventions, their respective congresses must ratify them.

It was also explained that an application must first be filed in which the interested company must state whether it seeks a right of passage and through which country. Mention has already been made of other Central American countries, it was explained.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that, prior to granting authorization for work of this type, the project is carefully studied because, first of all, the nation's sovereignty must be safeguarded.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS STRIKE ENDS IN CAPITAL

PA221525Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 22 Apr 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The Guatemala City municipal workers strike has ended. The workers' emergency committee demands for salary increases were withdrawn through the mediation of Romeo Alvarado Polanco, dean of the San Carlos Borromeo University Law School. The basic points of the agreement reached are reinstatement of workers who were dismissed because of the strike and the establishment of a commission composed of two members of the union, two representatives of the emergency committee and two councilmen to study the increases which can be granted. This commission will meet with President Kjell Eugenio Laugerud, President-elect Gen Lucas Garcia and Mayor-elect Col Abundio Maldonado Gularte to see if the raises can be granted through a subsidy.

Negotiations for strike settlement started on Thursday. The municipal workers strike paralyzed the municipality for 8 days and caused approximately 320,000 quetzales in losses.

VICE PRESIDENT WILL NOT ATTEND CARAZO INAUGURATION

PA220419Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2130 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Vice President Mario Sandoval Alarcon announced today that he will not attend the inauguration of new Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo. Sandoval Alarcon explained that he will not be able to go to San Jose because he had a previous commitment to attend the coming congress in Washington of the world anticommunist league forum, of which he will be a guest of honor.

The incumbent Guatemalan vice president is the leader of the anticommunist National Liberation Movement (MLN), one of the parties in power and which in 1954 participated in the overthrow of the leftist regime of Jacobo Arbenz.

Cardoval Marroquin had been appointed by Guatemalan President Kjell Laugerud Garcia to head the Guatemalan delegation to Carazo's inauguration. The veteran political leader gave little importance to reports from Costa Rica that he would be declared "persona non grata" if he visited that country. "I am especially honored because the small Costa Rican communist sector is concerned over my lifetime anticommunist struggle. I am honored that the communists are fully aware of my open devotion to freedom," the Guatemalan vice president said.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON ADMINISTRATION'S ACHIEVEMENTS

PA2211351Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2320 GMT 22 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Rio Lindo, Honduras, 22 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--On Saturday, the third anniversary of his inauguration, Honduran chief of state Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro made a speech to inaugurate an extensive hydroelectric project valued at over $35 million. With the completion of its third and final stage, the Canaveral-Rio Lindo hydroelectric project, which was built by the National Electric Energy Enterprise, will provide energy to several communities. The hydroelectric complex will produce 490 kilowatt hours annually. It was financed by the World Bank, the Central American Bank and the National Electric Energy enterprise.

To mark the third anniversary of his government, the Honduran president spoke about the progressive work carried out by the armed forces government during the past 3 years. Melgar Castro emphasized the advances made by the military goverment in the social sphere and pointed to the significant progress achieved in providing productive work to thousands of Honduran families in private businesses which were promoted by the government. The president also made special mention of the achievements in the area of agrarian reform, a program which he said continues to be the "main concern of the armed forces." The president said that through the agrarian reform program his government has turned over thousands of hectares of land to farmers--more than any other administration in recent years.

The president also mentioned the progress achieved by his government in the fields of health, education, infrastructure, housing, investments and commerce. He also added that basic civil rights are respected in Honduras. "That is why," he added, "the weed of urban or rural guerrillas has not sprouted on our soil."

Melgar Castro also reaffirmed the armed forces' determination to guarantee honest and free elections within a short time.

MELGAR CASTRO ILL; PAZ GARCIA ACTING CHIEF OF STATE

PA2211810Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1626 GMT 22 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Due to Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro's health problems, beginning tomorrow, Sunday, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia will temporarily act as Honduras' chief of state.

The announcement was made today, Saturday, at the end of an extraordinary period of sessions of the Supreme Council of the armed forces, the body that also granted General Melgar Castro permission to leave the country for an indefinite period of time. Melgar is having health problems, but the nature of his illness has not been disclosed. Beginning tomorrow, Sunday, he will undergo a complete checkup in a hospital in Houston, Texas.

Acting chief of state General Paz Garcia is chief of the armed forces.

Melgar's absence coincides with the third anniversary of his administration, today, 22 April, and has led to a wave of speculation. Usually when the chief of state has had to leave the country on official visits to other countries, it has been the government and justice minister who has taken over his presidential duties, but on this occasion the decision made by the Supreme Council of the armed forces--center of all political and military power--has led to rumors regarding a possible political maneuver to enable Melgar Castro to aspire to a constitutional presidency in some future electoral process. The military has already promised that elections will be held next year.

Although the political parties oppose the move, there is currently an open campaign in favor of having Melgar Castro become constitutional president.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR COSTA RICA 20 APRIL

PA212151Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1820 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned here today that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Julio C. Quintana unexpectedly left last night for San Jose, Costa Rica, on an official mission. The reasons for Minister Quintana's trip to the Costa Rican capital were not disclosed by the Foreign Ministry spokesmen, who simply described it as a quick trip during which he will discuss issues connected with the normal relations between our two countries with his counterpart Gonzalo Facio and with the next Costa Rican foreign minister, Rafael Angel Calderon.

This is the Nicaraguan foreign minister's second trip to Costa Rica within the last 30 days.

SOMOZA PRAISES CANAL TREATY RATIFICATION

PA212310Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0035 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--"The United States has done justice to the Panamanian people," Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza said today, Thursday, in referring to the decision of the U.S. Senate, which on Tuesday night ratified the treaty by which the Panama Canal reverts to Panama by the end of the century. "The U.S. Government has lived up to its international policy of not wanting to have colonies," Somoza added during an interview granted this afternoon to ACAN-EFE.

"I congratulate the Panamanian people because they now have a new treaty," General Somoza concluded.

'GREATER VIOLENCE' MAY BE EXPECTED, SAYS SOMOZA

PA211440Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0320 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--"If agitation continues in print, in spoken statements and in actions, we may have a period of greater violence in Nicaragua," President Anastasio Somoza said today.

In an exclusive interview granted to a number of foreign correspondents, including one of this agency, Somoza referred to the resurgence of violence in Nicaragua. The president attributed the incidents taking place daily in this country to "groups of desperate people who are trying to keep the country in a state of instability."

Somoza announced that he will appoint a military commission to investigate the deaths of two construction workers who died today while participating i . . labor strike in one of Managua's poor neighborhoods.

Regarding the student strikes being staged throughout the country, President Somoza remarked that one of the strikers' basic points had already been resolved but that they had rejecte the proposed solution. According to Somoza, "if point No 1--ending the solitary confinement of Tomas Borge and Marcio Jaen--has not been accepted, it is because they do not want solutions to their other demands; what they want is an excuse to continue resorting to violence."

He warned that in order to issue an amnesty decree for political prisoners in Nicaragua, that initiative must be backed by the country's opposition. "Only in that way could we begin a new life in Nicaragua, because an amnesty represents a forgetting of the past, however painful it may be. I do not hold any grudges and I want an amnesty, but there are those who do hold grudges and they do not want an amnesty," the president added.

Regarding the total standstill on the possibility of holding a dialog, General Somoza commented that the opposition does not want to accept the solutions proposed by the government because, if it did, "it would mean winning a point in favor of peace and what the members of the opposition want is violence."

Referring to the agitation currently shaking the country, the president said he regarded it as "part of the daily developments in an underdeveloped country voicing its satisfactions and dissatisfactions." "I wish these acts of violence would not occur, but I can do nothing if there are persons willing to carry them out," he indicated. He affirmed that institutional life will continue existing in Nicaragua despite these incidents, which are the exception rather than the rule, and reiterated that when he says nothing will happen in Nicaragua, he means his government "will not fall."

Asked if he was willing to hold a plebiscite to test his administration's popularity, Somoza answered that "right now that resource does not exist--a fact which I regret because it would give me the opportunity to show that the Nationalist Liberal Party is the majority party."

ATTACK ON LA PRENSA BUILDING REPORTED 21 APRIL

PA220412Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Shots were fired at the LA PRENSA newspaper building this morning. At around 0400 persons riding in two vehicles fired into the air as they were passing in front of the newspaper office building, located on the Carretera Norte. They also fired shots at the building, hitting the classified advertising department. It was also reported that a homemade tube-type bomb was thrown at the building but did not explode. It was reported that LA PRENSA has sent messages to the Inter-American Press Association, to other press organizations, and to diplomatic and political figures in the United States protesting the attack. In its message to the Inter-American Press Association, LA PRENSA affirmed that this attack will not change its journalistic line.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL220025 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2256 GMT on 21 April begins live reporting of the arrival in Havana of Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam. As the cameras pan Jose Marti International Airport, a large crowd is waving Cuban and Ethiopian flags and pictures of the Ethiopian leader. A large picture of Mengistu Haile Mariam hangs near the entrance of the terminal building.

The Ethiopian leader's plane lands at 2258 GMT. President Fidel Castro, accompanied by Army Gen Raul Castro, walks toward the aircraft as it stops in front of the terminal building. One of the banners at the terminal building states: "Long live the solidarity between Cuba and Ethiopia," which is also flashed intermittently on the television screen, along with "welcome dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council." The aircraft door opens and Mengistu walks down the ramp and embraces Fidel Castro as the crowd cheers.

At 2304 GMT the Cuban and Ethiopian national anthems are played and an artillery unit fires a 21-gun salute. Fidel Castro accompanies Mengistu to review the honor guard, which is under the command of Maj Guerrero Ramos. The group then moves to the reception line where Mengistu, followed by Fidel Castro, shakes hands with members of the PCC Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee; vice ministers; other government, party and mass organization leaders, and the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba. At the end of the receiving line, Mengistu waves to the cheering crowd. Then Fidel Castro and Raul Castro, with Mengistu standing between them, stand for the military honor guard to pass in review, marking the end of the airport ceremony.

Fidel Castro and Mengistu get in an open car and the motorcade departs from the airport at 2315 GMT. The television coverage follows the motorcade along its route. Havana television cameras continue coverage from six points along the route. Once the motorcade passes through Plaza del la Revolucion, Havana, television coverage ends at 0013 GMT.

Mengistu Statement in Luanda

FL220211Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Apr 78 FL

[Text] In Luanda Ethiopian chief of state Mengistu Haile Mariam has stated that his country's revolutionaries will always remember Cuba's internationalist aid. The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council met with Angolan leader Agostinho Neto for 2 hours.

The Ethiopian leader, who made the aforementioned statements before traveling to Havana, where he arrived this afternoon, told PRENSA LATINA that when Fidel Castro visited Ethiopia his country welcomed the revolutionary aid and assistance to be given by the Cuban people. He added that the Cubans struggled alongside us, elbow to elbow, sharing our suffering, our battles and our victory, for which we are very grateful. He then recalled that Cuban aid arrived in Ethiopia at a time when the revolution was in great danger.

Mengistu said that all this revolutionary cooperation makes the Cuban people's struggles also those of Ethiopia and that the triumphs obtained belong to both countries.

Official Talks Begin

FL223323Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Apr 78 FL

[Text] The official talks between the delegations of the Republic of Cuba and socialist Ethiopia began this morning at the Palace of the Revolution in this capital. Presiding at the meeting were Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers. Along with Fidel was Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The delegation from the fraternal Ethiopian people included Lt Col Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, PMAC standing committee member in charge of defense; Maj Endale Tesema, PMAC standing committee member in charge of social affairs; 2d Lt Temerat Ferede, PMAC standing committee member in charge of information; and 2d Lt Mengistu Gemechu, PMAC standing committee member and special adviser in the office of the chairman. Also present were Lt Tesema Belay, PMAC congress member and its delegate from Kefa Province; 2d Lt (Eatu Alemo), PMAC member and its delegate from Gojam Province; Ethiopian Ambassador to Cuba Aemero Wondimagegnehu; Health Minister Dr Tefari Wondu; Foreign Minister Dr Col Feleke Gedle Giorgis; and Ato Tesfaye Mekonned, secretary general of the Provisional Office for Mass Organizational Affairs.

Participating on the Cuban side were PCC Politburo members Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Guillermo Garcia Frias, Blas Roca Calderio, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Pedro Miret Prieto, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Armando Hart Davalos, Sergio del Valle Jimenez and Arnaldo Milian Castro. Also attending the talks were Secretariat members Antonio Perez Herrero and Raul Valdes Vivo; Division Generals Senen Casas Reguiero, Abelardo Colome Ibarra and Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez; Lionel Soto Prieto, chief of the Central Committee International Relations General Department, all members of the Central Committee, and Cuban Ambassador to Ethiopia Jose Perez Novo.

The official talks took place in an atmosphere of great friendship, camraderie and mutual undersatnding.

Floral Tribute to Marti

FL221943Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Ethiopian Council of Ministers, has laid a floral wreath at the base of the Jose Marti Monument at Plaza de la Revolucion. Accompanying the Ethiopian leader on his first official act on Cuban land was Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and first vice president of the Council of State.

The center of the floral wreath was in green, yellow and red--the colors of the fraternal African nation's flag--and the inscription read "To Jose Marti from Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Socialist Ethiopia's Council of Ministers." Following the ceremony in honor of the Cuban national hero, Mengistu, accompanied by Raul, went to the top of the monument to get a panoramic view of Havana City.

Ethiopians Visit Provincial Offices

FL222344Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Lt Tesema Belay and 2d Lt (Eatu Alemo), members of socialist Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council--PMAC--and its delegates from the provinces of Kefa and Gojam, respectively, have visited the headquarters of the Havana City Province party's headquarters. They are members of the delegation headed by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam.

They were received by Jaime Crombet, first secretary of the provincial PCC executive, and Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the Provincial People's Government Assembly, both members of the PCC Central Committee, and Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, party first secretary in Havana. PCC Central committee member Armando Acosta accompanied the Ethiopian visitors.

The representatives of that fraternal country were extensively briefed on the structure of the Havana City Province political organization and the work it does.

Fidel Decorates Mengistu

FL230255 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0058 GMT on 23 April begins live coverage of ceremony at Cubanacan Protocol Hall at which Commander in Chief Fidel Castro awards Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam the National Order of Playa Giron. Staff announcer Manolo Ortega describes the ceremony.

At 0104 GMT Fidel Castro and Raul Castro, with Mengistu Haile Mariam between them, enter the hall. At 0105 GMT the army band begins to play as the honor guard enters the hall. The Cuban and Ethiopian national anthems are played. The cameras pan the audience, showing Politburo, Secretariat and other party members and the Ethiopian delegation.

At 0108 GMT Fidel Castro steps to the podium and begins speaking from a prepared text. He begins by saying that Cuban friendship with Mengistu began even before he was the head of the Ethiopian Government. "Fraternal relations were established between you, as a genuine representative of the Ethiopian revolution, and the Cuban revolution." Fidel compares Cuba, "the Latin American country most dominated by the United States," and Ethiopia as the United States' "strongest ally in Africa" before they both became "bastions of anti-imperialism and social revolution."

He goes on to describe the joy and friendship the Cuban people feel in welcoming the Ethiopian delegation and adds: "As comrades in arms for the same cause, as standard bearers of the same idea, as soldiers in the same trench, what has been said up to now makes it unnecessary to explain the resosns why our people decorate you this evening with the Order of Playa Giron." He concludes: "The victory of any revolution is and will always be a victory for all revolutionaries. The victory of the Ethiopian revolution is therefore also our own victory."

At 0115 GMT Fidel ends his speech and walks over to Mengistu to decorate him. After pining the medal on his chest, Fidel embraces Mengistu.

Mengistu begins speaking at 0116 GMT, with a simultaneous Spanish translation. Mengistu begins by expressing his thanks for the award. He then describes the Cuban revolution, and goes on to point out the similarities between the Cuban and Ethiopian revolutions. "The blood of those Cubans who fell on the battlefields of Playa Giron was not spilled in vain. Their memory in honored by the successes of the sons and daughters of revolutionary Cuba." He then compares that with the Ethiopian experience.

Recalling that Fidel called the Angolan victory the African Playa Giron, Mengistu says: "After emerging victorious in the Ogaden war against the reactionary Somali governing class, I say that the great masses of Ethiopia have written the second African Giron in the annals of history." After expressing his thanks for the medal, Mengistu ends his speech at 0130 GMT.

The band begins to play and the honor guard marches out of the hall. Then the Cuban officials walk over to Mengistu and congratulate him.

Announcer Manolo Ortega states that the coverage of the ceremony is concluded and the television cameras return to the studio at 0132 GMT.

RADIO HAILS RATIFICATION OF PANAMA CANAL TREATIES

PA231621Y Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 22 Apr 78 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Thirteen years of complex negotiations between the United States and Panama concluded on 18 April when the U.S. Senate ratified the new treaties on the interoceanic canal. The treaties in question, which replace the one-sided treaty imposed on Panama in 1903, were signed on 7 September 1977 in Washington by U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera.

During the waiting period, two fundamental facts became evident: the calm of the Panamanian people and their support for the government's policy on the canal and the many campaigns launched by the most reactionary U.S. sectors to prevent ratification of the treaties. Sabotage attempts, strikes in the Canal Zone and even smear campaigns against General Torrijos and his brother Moises were part of this campaign by ultrarightist U.S. sectors who even today still advocate a return to the policy of the big stick.

However, these groups were unable to prevent, although they indeed delayed, the Senate debate on the canal treaties, which had already been ratified by the Panamanian people in a plebiscite on 23 October. Once the prolonged U.S. Senate debates began, the ultraconservative faction in the U.S. Senate opposed to the ratification of the treaties resorted to new tricks, dilatory tactics, distortions and references to positions of force. At these sessions many questions were raised that truly offended the Panamanian people. Despite this, the Panamanian people avoided becoming upset over the provocations.

The basic canal treaty provides that the important waterway will revert to Panamanian control on 31 December 1999, while the neutrality treaty grants the United States the right to intervene to defend the canal beyond the year 2000 in case of foreign threat. Despite this preogative, during the debates a group of senators advocated giving broader intervention powers to the U.S. Government. Thus, shortly before the neutrality treaty was approved, Senator Dennis DeConcini managed to introduce a reservation whereby the United States will be able to intervene militarily in Panama whenever, in its opinion, an internal conflict in the isthmian nation endangers the canal operation.

The interventionist nature of the DeConcini reservation was strongly rejected by all Panamanian sectors and immediately repudiated by all peoples of our America. In addition General Torrijos let President Carter know that Panama would find unacceptable any reservation offending the nation's dignity, distorting or changing the objectives of the treaty, or seeking to prevent the free exercise of sovereignty throughout Panama's territory. Furthermore, U.S. senators such as George McGovern, Edward Kennedy and Frank Church described the DeConcini reservation as colonialist.

Because th knew Panama would not accept the treaties with these amendments, the Democratic and Republican leaders in the Senate, Robert Byrd and Howard Baker, respectively, obtained approval for a reservation that tones down the interventionist wording of the DeConcini reservation. The new reservation provides that any unilateral action taken by the United States to keep the canal in operation will not have as its intention intervention in Panama's domestic affairs or interference with its independence or political sovereignty.

On 18 April, when the process of treaty ratification ended, the Panamanian people went into the streets in a truly festive mood to express their joy at what they consider a victory of national unity. General Torrijos said that an agreement of mutual respect had arisen from the corpse of the 1903 treaty, setting an expiration date for the colonialism established in the Canal Zone throughout Panama's independent life. Torrijos stressed that this fifth frontier, which was imposed on Panama and which so injures Panamanian dignity, will disappear within a short time.

Latin American peoples and governments, which are solidary with the Panamanian cause, have said that the ratification of the canal treaties is a victory for Panama and Latin America.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH PFLP'S GEORGE HABASH

FL221830Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of our party, has received George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], who heads a PFLP delegation which is visiting our country.

Bassam Abu Sharif and Taisir Qubba'ah, members of the PFLP Politburo, and (Ramis Sa'id), member of the PFLP international relations committee, who are all in the Palestinian delegation, attended the meeting which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Present for the Cuban side were PCC Central Committee members Osmani Cienfuegos and Lionel Soto.

MACHADO VENTURA ADDRESSES SPANISH CP CONGRESS

FL222144Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Madrid--PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has saluted the Ninth Spanish Communist Party Congress which is being held in Madrid. Machado heads a PCC delegation invited to the important political event, at which more than 1,300 delegates are taking part.

In remarks to the delegates, the Cuban communist representative stated that the ties uniting the peoples of Cuba and Spain are many and that militant solidarity is the most important one. He recalled that our people's internationalist spirit became a practical reality for the first time in this century on Spanish land. He cited the examples of Pablo de la Torriente Brau and more than a thousand Cubans who fought in the international brigades with the Republican army alongside the Spanish people in the civil war in the 1930's. He added that this spirit is part of the PCC's program document and included in Cuba's socialist constitution. Machado Ventura said: Today we can accompany you in the tasks of the congress. Representing a victorious revolution, this display is the result of carrying out proletarian internationalism. After recounting the threats, aggressions and sabotage by the U.S. Government against Cuba, Machado pointed out the solidarity display of unselfish Spanish combatants, not only in building a new social order, but also in Cuban military organization.

The head of the PCC delegation attending the party congress pointed out the solidarity given to his country by the USSR and that country's adherence to principles in international policy. He stated that the USSR has demonstrated this not only in Cuba but also in Vietnam, the Middle East, Chile, Angola, Ethiopia and anywhere national liberation movements confront colonialism and imperialism. Cuba has gained historical experience and practical consciousness resulting from proletarian internationalism.

Machado Ventura added that the thousand of our compatriots today are lending their internationlist support in countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia, where they are building hospitals and schools, helping to save lives and develop minds. In addition, he stated, hundreds of the best representatives of the young generation incorporated into the Che Guevara teaching detachment contribute by teaching their brothers in Africa.

Machado stated that Cuba feels satisfied with its modest contributions to the victories achieved by the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia in repulsing invasions by all enemies of slavery instigated by imperialism. He added that there can be no higher human right than the elimination of exploitation of man by man. The true enjoyment of national independence by the peoples, the leimination of racial discrimination, social equality, true human rights--these are the essence of scientific socialism, of Marxism-Leninism.

In his homage Machado Ventura evoked Jose Marti and summed up his internationalist spirit with has always inspired Cuban revolutionaries when he said: The fatherland is humanity.

The text of his remarks was distributed by the Spanish Communist Party to the delegates at the congress, foreign delegations attending and reporters.

PEREZ HERRERO MEETS WITH MOZAMBIQUE OFFICIAL

FL211237Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 78 FL

[Text] PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero has met with (Maundaly Madusen), national director of information of the People's Republic of Mozambique. (Maudusen) headed the Mozambique delegation to the second meeting of the nonalined countries Intergovernmental Council on Information Coordination held in Havana from 17 to 19 April.

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION VISITS EDUCATION EXPOSITION

FL211706Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1655 GMT 21 Apr 78 FL

[Text] A People's Republic of Mozambique delegation headed by (Jacinto Suarez Veloso), member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Political Committee and deputy to the People's Assembly, has visited the "Education Cuba 78" exposition at the Cuba pavillion in Havana City. By means of the materials and equipment provided for the exposition by about 20 central state organizations, the delegation was briefed on the priority branches of the Cuban economy. It was also informed on the attention which the party and government give to the education field by developing high-level technicians and specialists. The members of the Mozambican delegation also learned that the study-work system, adopted according to Marti concepts and modern education, is an effective instrument for the development of qualified professionals and the vocational orientation methods organized in this country.

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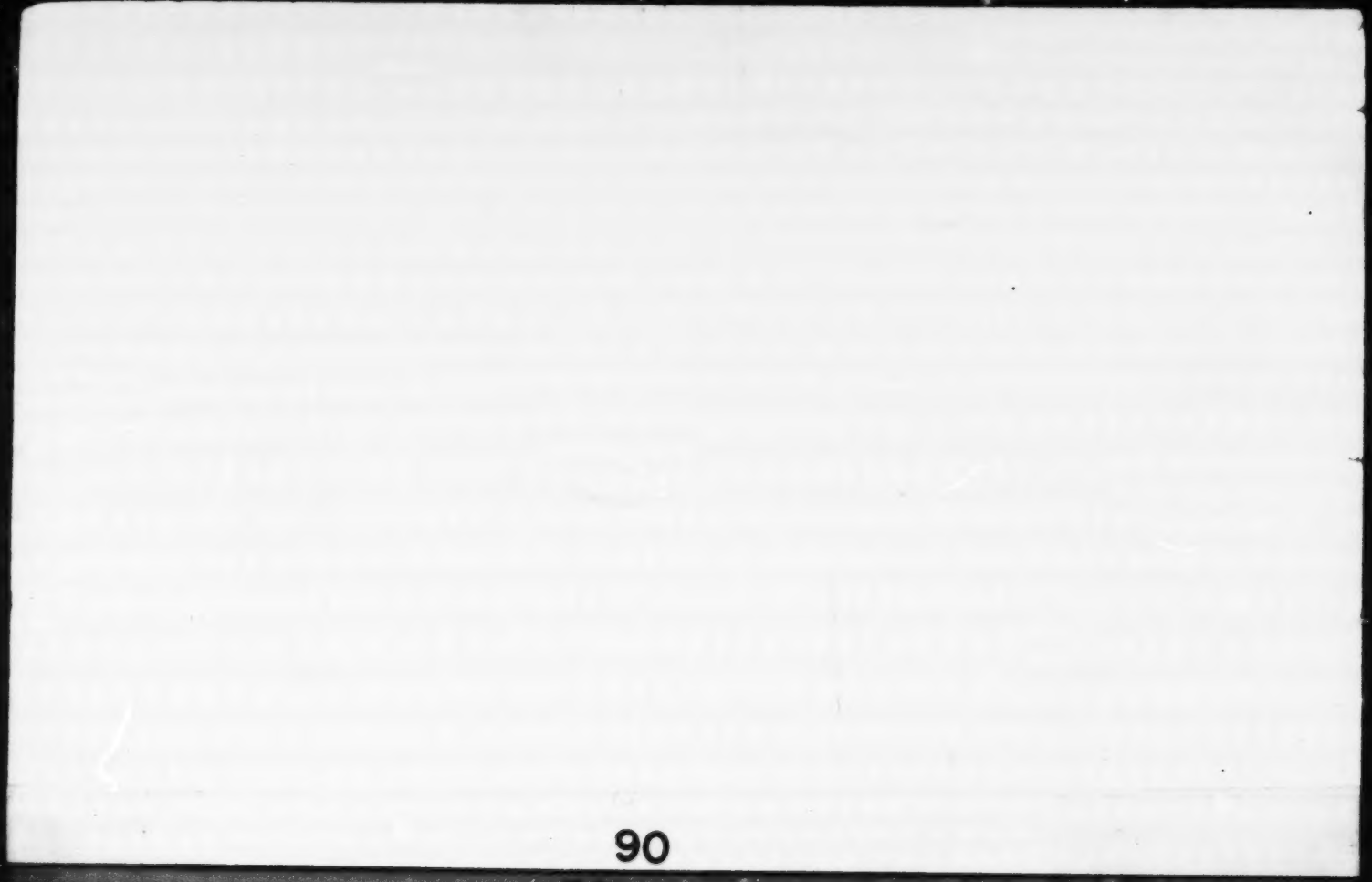
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